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J. H. PUNCHARD'S

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,

(WITH DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION)

—OF—

D U T C H

AND OTHER SPLENDID

FLOWERING BULBS,

FOR SALE BY

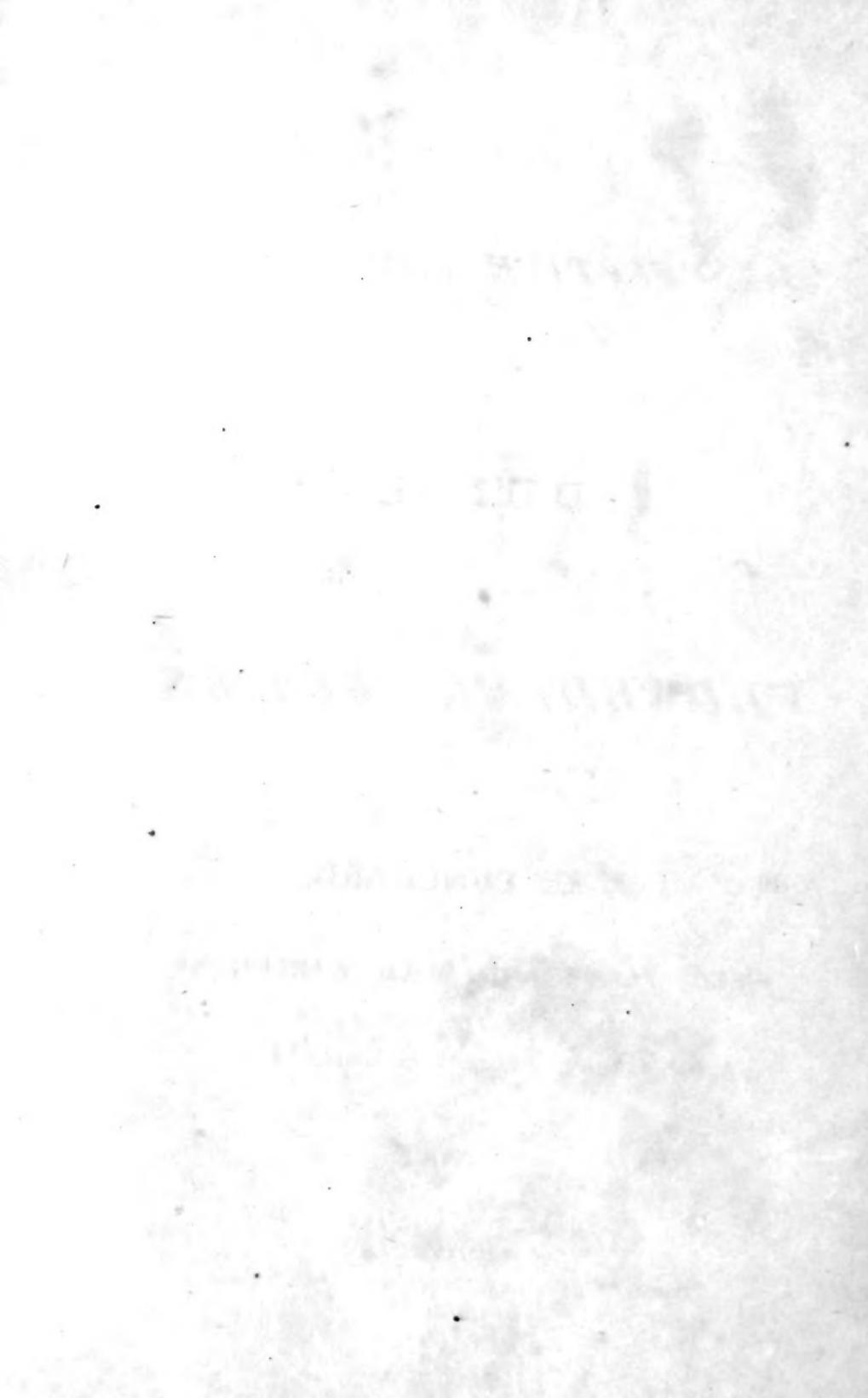
J. H. PUNCHARD,

SEED, PLANT AND BULB WAREHOUSE,

139 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.

SALEM:

Printed by Shahan & Mack, 235 Essex Street,
1870.



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J. H. PUNCHARD'S
CHOICE COLLECTION OF BULBS,
—FOR—
SPRING AND WINTER BLOOMING.

I have considered it advisable to make up collections of these varieties, which, after careful observation, we have found to be the most worthy of cultivation, being the MOST SHOWY AND CERTAIN TO THRIVE under ordinary treatment, and for which any good garden-soil (not particularly heavy) will be suitable.

Collection No. 1, Price \$20.00, contains

24	Double and Single named Hyacinths.	150	Crocus , finest varieties.
24	Early Single Tulips, } For pot or	6	Iris, English.
24	Early Double Tulips, } Garden-	6	Iris, Spanish.
	culture.	12	Hardy Gladiolus , in varieties.
24	Late Tulips , for the border.	12	Snowdrops ,
12	Parrot Tulips " "	12	Hyacinthus , in varieties.
6	Polyanthus Narcissus , for pots or	2	Japan Lilies.
	garden culture.	2	White Lilies.
6	Garden Narcissus.	2	Lilium Longiflorum.
2	Crown Imperials , named varieties.	6	Fritillarias.
		12	Jonquils , assorted.

Collection No. 2, Price \$10.00, contains

12	Double and Single named Hyacinths.	50	Crocs , finest varieties mixed.
12	Early Double Tulips , } For pot or	3	English Iris.
12	Single Tulips , } garden-	3	Spanish Iris.
	culture.	6	Hardy Gladiolus.
8	Parrot Tulips , for garden-culture.	6	Snowdrops.
6	Late Tulips , " " "	1	Japan Lily.
6	Polyanthus Narcissus , for pots or	2	Lilium Longiflorum.
	garden-culture.	6	Hyacinthus.
6	Garden Narcissus , for garden.cul-	1	Crown Imperial.
	ture.	6	Jonquils , assorted.

Collection No. 3. Price \$5.00, contains

6	Double and Single named Hyacinths.	25	Crocus , finest varieties.
6	Early Double and Single Tulips , for pots or garden-culture.	2	English Iris.
6	Parrot Tulips , for garden-culture.	3	Spanish Iris.
6	Late Tulips , for garden-culture.	3	Hardy Gladiolus.
2	Polyanthus Narcissus , for pots or	6	Snowdrops.
	garden-culture.	1	Lilium Longiflorum.
3	Garden Narcissus , for garden.cul-	1	White Lily.
	ture.	1	Peony.
		3	Jonquils.

N. B.—Any article above specified, if not required, will be excluded, and additional quantities of others included, according to the wish of the purchaser.

HYACINTHS.

I have selected those varieties of Hyacinths which, by their early growth, superior quality and shades of color, are most suitable for this climate.

Amateur growers are becoming more and more interested in the cultivation of this beautiful and fragrant Bulb, whether for the garden, parlor, or conservatory.

I offer my stock to my patrons, feeling confident that an early selection will prove in all respects satisfactory to them.

Time of Planting.

Select such as show a disposition to start, for the first planting, say about the middle of September. Successive plantings may be made fortnightly until the first of January. Your first plantings will then be in bloom about Christmas, and your last in May.

From the middle of October to the end of November is early enough for planting out of doors. By covering the ground with straw or stable manure to keep the frost out, they may be successfully planted as late as January.

After the early part of December, Hyacinths intended for glasses would flower better if first planted in pots, and when half grown turned out and the roots freed from the soil, which is easily done in tepid water, and afterwards grown in glasses as intended.

Soil.

When the highest cultivation in pots is aimed at, the compost should be light and rich. If the loam be not light and sandy, add nearly one part of silver sand, or other pure sand rather gritty. If the compost is much richer, the bulbs are apt to be injured by mould and disease. For a bed of first-rate kinds out of doors remove the natural soil, if at all adhesive, to the depth of at least one foot; dig the bottom well, incorporating a little leaf mould, fill up eight inches with compost, and, when settled, arrange the bulbs eight inches apart; place a handful of sand around each, and then cover four inches. For a mere flower-garden display, trench the bed eighteen inches deep, adding rotten leaf-mould, or very rotten hot-bed dung and some sand, according to the consistency of the soil and plant as above.

Culture of the Hyacinth in Moss.

If the ornament used be without means of drainage, cleanse the moss from impurities and place it loosely in the vessel, on which plant the Hyacinths and other bulbs, covering them with the greenest of the moss, then moisten the whole—which must be repeated at least two or three times a week, according to the temperature of the room. If a flower-pot be used, place at the bottom a piece of potsher'd and treat as above, except that the moss need not be cleansed, and water may be given more freely. For the sake of appearance, occasionally change the moss which covers the bulbs.

Culture of the Hyacinth in sand.

Take a china bowl, glass dish, vase, or in fact, anything of an ornamental character, capable of containing moisture, fill it with sand in the shape of a pyramid. In the centre, plant a Hyacinth, and at equal distances round the sides plant three or more according to the size of the vessel, filling up the spaces between with Crocus, Snow-drops, Dwarf Tulips, Jonquils, or a mixture of all. In planting, the bulbs should be carefully pushed into the sand, allowing the top alone to be seen. The vessel should then be immersed in a bucket of water for about five minutes, in order to fix the bulbs in their position. The bath must be repeated once a week, or oftener if required, for on no account should the sand be allowed to get dry. Place it in the dark for a fortnight, and afterwards in any COOL, WELL-LIGHTED, AIRY room.

Culture of the Hyacinth in Pots.

There are few, if any, bulbs which seem so well adapted to pot-culture, or which may be reared with equal success, as the Hyacinth; and certainly there are few which afford more gratification in their management. They will grow in almost any light sandy soil; but just in proportion as this is adapted to the plant will the perfection of their culture be attained; and that which should be made use of, we have already given in a previous paragraph.

The pots, to bloom them in their greatest beauty, should be seven inches in diameter and the same in depth; but they will grow and bloom well in smaller pots, say, four or five inches in diameter; only one bulb should be planted in a pot. But, where there is little room to spare, three bulbs may be planted in the larger size. Put over the hole in the bottom of the pot a good drainage, half an inch or more in depth, and on this a handful of leaf-mould, very old cow manure, or the coarse part of the compost; then add the prepared soil filling up the pot with an inch of the top. On this place the bulb, covering it with soil so as to leave only the cross of the bulb above it; press the earth in moderately firm, and give the pot two or three gentle knocks on the bot-



DOUBLE HYACINTH.

tom, to settle the soil, and finish with a good watering. Then select a dry spot in the open ground, where they can be protected with a hot-bed frame; plunge the pots three or four inches deep, and cover them to the depth of four or six inches with leaf-mould, light sandy soil, or if neither are convenient, common sand will do, the objects being to prevent the tops from pushing until the roots have made a vigorous growth. If planted in October they may remain here till the middle of November, when they may be taken up, the pots washed, neatly surfaced over, and removed to the parlor or greenhouse, watering them sparingly at first, but increasing the quantity as the flower-stems advance; gradually inuring them to the sun, as the foliage will be white and blanched after remaining so long in the ground, and, if too suddenly exposed to strong light, might be injured. As the flower expand, a saucer may be placed under each pot, which may be kept filled with water until the flowers begin to decay, when the water should be lessened and gradually withheld altogether.

Successive plantings may be made every two or three weeks till Christmas, and treated in the same manner, guarding, however against frost, when they are placed in a frame, by a good thick covering of leaves, seaweed, or old hay, and covering them with boards or sashes to keep off the rain or snow. When they are only a few pots, they may be placed in a dark cellar, covering each bulb with an inverted pot, and watering them only once a week until they have started sufficiently to remove to the parlor, where they may be treated in the same manner we have detailed above. If desirable to have them bloom late in the spring, they may be kept in the frame till April, if protected from frost, when, if brought into the greenhouse or setting-room they will remain in bloom until those planted in the garden are in flower.

Culture in Glasses.

This, indeed, is the easiest and most preferable plan for indoor cultivation; select for this purpose the early single and double varieties, of which we made mention in the *Selection of Bulbs*; fill the glasses (if possible) with rain water, so that the rootstool may just touch the water; place them in a cellar, closet, or any other perfectly dark place where the frost cannot touch them, where they must remain until the roots are from 3 to 4 inches long; they may then be brought to the window or greenhouse. Protect them in the same way as recommended for those grown in pots, from sudden changes of temperature. A small piece of charcoal placed in the glass will keep the water sweet for some time, but it will be advisable to change the water from time to time, and when it is changed, or fresh water added, care should be taken that the fresh water is of about the same temperature as that in which the bulb has been growing. A few drops of liquid manure may be added once a week, and the glasses should be frequently turned, to prevent the plants becoming one sided.

"Nothing is easier than to grow Hyacinths in glasses, provided the cultivator purchases good sound bulbs. Nothing can be more interesting than to watch the development of root and leaf and flower. The springing-up of the leaves in winter, when the vegetable world is in a state of rest, is a refreshing harbinger of returning spring. The rapid growth of the flower-spike is hardly a trial of patience to the least patient, and the flush of blossoms places in his hands a cheap and finished object of beauty."

"Well they reward thy toil.

The sight is pleased, the scent regaled;
Each opening blossom freely breathes around
Its gratitude, and thanks him with its sweets."

Management after Blooming.

When the blossoms have faded, the flower-stalks should be cut off; and, as soon as the leaves have made full growth, and assume a yellow tinge (generally the middle of June,) the bulbs should be carefully taken up, and the decaying foliage cut off to within three or four inches of the top; they should then be laid upon their sides in sandy earth, and should be covered with two or three inches of soil; here they may remain for two or three weeks, until the foliage is perfectly dry; when they may be taken up, cleared of all loose leaves, and put away in paper bags or boxes in a dry room until the return of the season for planting, in October or November.

There are a variety of opinions in regard to the relative beauty of the single and double Hyacinths; some cultivators fancying the single, while others prefer the double. More depends upon the form and general outline of the whole spike of bloom, than upon the individual flowers of which it is composed; both are beautiful, and each possesses merits of its own. The bells of the double varieties are often larger than the single, while those of the latter are much more numerous, and the spikes of bloom more compact and symmetrical.—The single sorts are also earlier, bloom freely, and are best adapted for the more artificial modes of culture in water, sand, &c.

These include all the different shades of color, from the lightest to the darkest.

HYACINTHS.

DOUBLE.	Each, Per dozen.	SINGLE,	Each, Per dozen.
Red, Mixed, all shades.....	15c	Red, mixed, all shades.....	15c \$1.75
Blue, " "	15	Blue, " "	15 1.75
White, " "	15	White, " "	15 1.75
Yellow, " "	25	Yellow, " "	25 3.00
All Colors. mixed.....	15	All Colors, mixed.....	15 1.50

Choice named varieties from \$3.00 to \$20.00 per dozen.

TULIPS.

Early Single Dwarf Duc Van Tholl Tulips.

The Duc van Tholls are universally admired for their neat dwarf habit of growth, and the brilliant color of their early flowers. They are the earliest of all the Tulips, and on this account finely adapted for blooming in winter; will grow and bloom freely in the smallest pots, or in sand, moss or water. A beautiful effect is produced by planting in large pots, six, twelve, or more bulbs of the different, or same shades of colors. If planted in October or November, they may be had in bloom early in January or February.

In the open garden they bloom in April or May, often in company with the Crocus and Hyacinth, and in fancy flower-beds or groups composed of the different varieties, produce a truly beautiful display. 75 cents dozen, mixed.

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS.

These commence to bloom early in May, and continue in bloom until the late varieties come in. They are remarkable for their rich colors and beautiful markings, and for real brilliancy and splendid effect are unsurpassed. Those who have not seen a fine collection of this class of tulips, in bloom, cannot be aware of their great beauty and attraction.

They may be cultivated in pots or baskets, in moss or sand, or even in water, in the same manner we have recommended for the Hyacinth. Three bulbs in a six-inch pot will be sufficient. In the open garden, they should be planted six inches apart, and about four inches deep.

Though entirely hardy, they will flower stronger if covered with two or three inches of old hay, leaves, or coarse strawy manure. Plant in October or November, or before winter sets in to freeze the ground too solid. 50 cents dozen mixed.

EARLY FLOWERING DOUBLE TULIP.

Though the Double Tulip has not been so highly prized by Tulip fanciers it is nevertheless, for garden purposes, a magnificent flower, of unusual size, very double, and presenting a grand mass of varied and rich colors. They require the same treatment as the single varieties, and are, like those, adapted for growing in pots or the open border. Plant as previously recommended.

Each, Per doz.

DUC VAN TAOLL, EARLIEST DWARF,	scarlet, edged with bright yellow,	5	.50
" " "	(sulphur) sulphur yellow,	10	1.00
" " "	violet red,	8	.95
" " "	Mixtures,	5	.50

PARROT TULIPS.

These are picturesque and showy flowers of brilliant shades of scarlet, crimson, yellow, and green, curiously intermixed and variegated, and form very attractive groups for flower-borders.

Various colors mixed per dozen 75 cents.

SNOWDROPS.

The pretty Snowdrop, "in habit white and plain," is the first of all flowers to herald the approach of spring. Long before any other flower, it shoots up its slender stem, and displays its white, dropping corals, while the spotless snow still covers the shady recesses of the garden. They flourish well in any soil, and bloom best if not disturbed oftener than every three years. Like the Crocus, they should be planted in little groups of ten to twenty, when they shoot up and form masses of pure white blossoms. Being dwarf, they should, when planted in the garden, be set near the edge of walks, where they show to advantage. For lawns, they are particularly valuable, and continue to bloom without any care for years in succession. The constant cutting of the grass does not injure them, and they have a highly decorative appearance. They also flourish well in sand or moss, or in pots or baskets.

Plant one inch apart, and two inches deep.

Double flowering.....	per doz., 60c.	Per hundred, \$4.50
Single "	" " 30 "	" 2.00

As one of the earliest of spring flowers, often displaying its blossoms in a sunny spot while the snow yet covers the ground, the Crocus is a universal favorite. It is dwarf and compact in habit of growth, combining in its present improved state all the essential shades of color for producing harmonious effect, and flourishes well in all soils and situations. One of the great characteristics of the Crocus is its suitability for planting near the margin, or edges, of flower borders, beds, &c., where it does not require removal; or for forming lines and fancy groups, arranged in the order of their colors, in prominent positions, where, after blooming they may be removed, and their places filled with bedding-plants or annuals. For lawns, where they approach the house, for sunny banks, and the front yards of city houses, where there are but few yards of grass or border, they are admirable ornaments, sending up masses of yellow, blue, white, or

variegated flowers as soon as the snow leaves the ground and the warm rays of the spring sun bring them into life and beauty. There are few objects which are more pleasant to the city pedestrian than a mass of Crocus blossoms in the sunny border of the city garden in March, while the pavements are yet covered with ice. And what gives greater attractiveness to the parlor-window than a few pots of Crocus, studded with blossoms, reminding us of the coming summer?

Culture in Pots, Vases and Baskets.

The Crocus is raised in perfection in pots, either of the usual form, or those of fanciful shape, like the hedgehog, in which they are so often planted. To secure a succession, commence planting early in October. Use ordinary garden-soil, enriched with leaf-mould or old manure, and, after well draining the pots, plant six or eight bulbs in each; cover an inch deep, and when finished, plunge the whole in a frame; covering with an inch or two of light soil or sand. There they may remain till the leaves appear, when they may be removed, neatly surfaced, and taken to the sitting-room or green house. For a succession, plant every two weeks, and manage in the same manner.

Fancy saucers, pots, vases, or baskets may be filled with sand or fine moss, the bulbs planted, and placed in a cool frame or dark place for a few weeks, when they will begin to grow, and should be brought to the light, and watered, applying it more freely as the growth and bloom advance.

Culture in the Garden.

We hardly need to give advice for the garden-culture of the Crocus. For if planted in any light rich ground two inches deep, they succeed without further care. But they should not be set out here and there, or planted sparingly; if is only in masses that they become effective and beautiful. Ten, twenty, or fifty may be planted in a small space; and when the flowers appear, such space will be covered with blossoms; on embankments or the lawn, they may be planted under the sod, through which the leaves and flowers will readily grow. A circular bed, surrounded with three lines, one white, one blue, and one yellow, has a fine effect, and the edgings of beds look well with one or more parallel rows. Always plant about two inches deep, and two or three inches apart. Plant any time from October until the ground freezes too hard.

	Per doz.	Per hund.		Per doz.	Per hund.
Blue,	25c	\$1.50	White;	25c	\$1.50
Striped.	25	1.50	Yellow,	25	1.50
All Colors, mixed,	25	1.25			

Culture of Japan Lilies in the Open Ground.

They will, like other bulbs, grow very well in any ordinary good garden-soil; but to produce fine specimens five feet high, with 20 or more flowers on a single stem, requires a better-prepared and more favorable compost. This may be readily done by removing a portion of the old soil, and replacing the same with peat or leaf mould and sand; mixing the whole well together to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches. In such soil they will thrive with vigor, and produce an abundance of flowers.

The best season for planting is October, though they may be set out as long as the ground remains open, or even preserved till April, and planted at that time. The bulbs should be planted five inches deep and twelve inches apart. Before winter sets in, cover the bed to the depth of three or four inches with leaves, strawy manure, or tan. In April remove the covering, stir the surface of the bed, keep it clear of weeds; and in August or September they will make a magnificent display.

Culture of the Japan Lily in Pots.

No plants succeed better under pot-cultivation. For this purpose plant any time from Nov to Feb. Choose a compost of loam and leaf mould, with a small quantity of sand. Plant in six inch pots, one root in each. Give a good drainage, and cover two inches deep. When the soil is plenty of room, and an effective display is an object, six bulbs planted in a large pot, say ten or twelve inches in diameter, will form, when in bloom, one of the grandest shows. Place the pots in a frame as directed for Hyacinths, or set them in a cool part of the greenhouse giving them but little water till the shoots appear, when they should be removed to a good situation near the light, and have more water. When six inches high, shift into eight or nine inch pots, sinking the bulb an inch deeper. Tie up the stems to a neat stake as they advance in growth; and, in June or July, they will reward the cultivator with a superb army of flowers.

JAPAN LILLIES.

Lilium Lancifolium Alatum, prue white, very fragrant,	Each, \$.40
“ Roseum, delicate rose, with ruby spots,	“ .40
“ Rubrum, dark carmine rose, with ruby spots,	“ .40

Lilium Candidum, hardy white and fragrant, “ .15

Japan Lilies can be supplied by the dozen at reduced rates.

Lilium Auratum. The new golden-banded Lily. This superb Lily has flowers twelve inches in diameter, pure white, with a golden band through the centre of each petal, and covered with brownish dots. It is deliciously fragrant: one stem often produces six to ten of its immense blossoms Price, 50 to \$1.00 each.

CROWN IMPERIALS.

Showy and favorite flowers, which are now becoming very popular and generally cultivated. They not only have the merit of early blooming, but their tall stems, ornamented with tufts of large pendant flowers, surmounted with its crown of green

leaves, render it conspicuous and highly effective as a border flower. It grows from two to four feet high; and, scattered simply through the shrubberies, or planted in groups or masses, it forms a very pleasing feature of the flower garden. Plant in October or November, three or four inches deep.

Varieties mixed,..... 35 each. per doz. \$3.00

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

The Polyanthus Narcissus vies with the Hyacinth in its general attractiveness. Especially as an ornament of the drawing-room or parlor, it comes in as an important object of decoration, producing, at the summit of its tall stem, large clusters of yellow and white, or citron-colored blossoms, which diffuse a most agreeable perfume, similar to the Jonquil, but not so powerful. For glasses, vases, or pots, it is admirably adapted. In the garden, too, it is no less attractive; its golden blossoms contrasting with the purple tints of the Hyacinth, while its numerous cup-shaped blossoms add variety in form as well as color. One of them, the white, or, as it is often called, Poet's Narcissus, is very pretty, its yellow ear being fringed on the border with a circle of light purple.

Like the Hyacinth, they may be planted from time to time, and their blooming continued many months in succession.

Those planted in pots should be covered an inch over the top of the bulb. According to the size of the bulbs (which are large), one or more may be planted in each pot. Plant any time from October to February. Water must not be given until the leaves begin to appear. Those put into glasses should have fresh water once in ten days.

Their garden culture is similar to that for the Hyacinth; but, as the bulbs are not so hardy, they should be planted five inches deep, and have a surface covering of three or four inches of old strawy manure or leaves, to keep out severe frosts. Plant from October to middle of November.

Pine mixed varieties,..... 15 each. per doz. \$1.50

DOUBLE GARDEN NARCISSUS.

Under the name of Daffodil, the double or garden Narcissus has been more or less cultivated for a long time, but generally only in one variety. These are, however, quite a number of kinds, some white and yellow, others yellow and golden, and particularly the great yellow Incomparable, which the Dutch call the Orange Phœnix, from its size and brilliancy, and the Hoop-petticoat Narcissus, with its cup two inches long, with a broad brim like the present style of crinoline. They are hardy showy, and very fragrant, easily cultivated, and make beautiful groups or masses, enlivening the border with their blossoms—

"That come before the swallow dares."

Their treatment is the same as that for the Hyacinth; three or five bulbs planted in a six-inch pot have a fine effect.

	each.	per doz.		each.	per doz.
Albus plenus odoratus, pure white, sweet-scented.	10c	\$1.00	Sulphur Crown, sulphur color.	10	1.00
Incomparable, yellow, large and fine.	10	1.00	Tratus Cantus, golden yellow.	20	2.00
Orange Phœnix, large golden yellow, very double.	10c	\$1.00	Van Sion, (double daffodil), yellow.	8	.75

SINGLE NARCISSUS.

Fine Mixture,..... .75

JONQUILS.

These are varieties of the Narcissus, and are natives of the south of Europe. They have yellow blooms, which diffuse a most powerful fragrance. They are cultivated in glasses, pots, or the open ground. As the bulbs are small, four or five roots may be planted in a five-inch pot.

Large, double, sweet-scented.....	15c	each.	\$1.50	per doz.
Single, sweet-scented	15	"	1.50	"
Single Campanelle.....	8	"	.75	"

Bulbous Iris.

This is a well-known and popular genus, differing, in style of flower, from any of the preceding; they are perfectly hardy, and both beautiful and showy. They should be planted in clumps of three or more, in a situation where they can remain undisturbed for several seasons. They are well adapted for pot-culture. Should be planted as early in the season as the bulbs can be obtained, as they do not keep well out of ground.

	per dez.		per doz.
English Iris, finest mixed.....	\$1.00	English Iris, finest mixed.....	\$.75

Fritillarias,

Miniature Crown-Imperials, with singularly-marbled flowers, which succeed in any common garden-soil; mixed colors, per doz., \$1.50.

Hardy Gladiolus.

The Gladiolus, now so deservedly placed at the head of summer-flowering bulbs, need no further praise. The hardy sorts, blooming in the spring, cannot certainly claim so high a regard, but they are highly desirable and beautiful additions to the garden.

They are so easily cultivated, so hardy, and bloom for so long a period, and at the same time, so decorative in their habit, that they should find a place in the garden of every amateur. They require the same culture as the Hyacinth.

	each.	per doz.
Bxzantinus, crimson-purple....	10c	\$1.00
Communis, red and white mixed	10.	1.00

Oxalis.

Elegant flowering plants, particularly adapted for the greenhouse or parlor, where they bloom in winter and spring. The bulbs grow in any good rich soil, and should be planted three or four in a five-inch pot. Cover them about half an inch deep. Plant in October or November.

	Per doz.	per doz.
Bowici, beautiful large rose	\$1.50	Hirta, deep rose, flowers early.
Cernua, fine bright yellow.....	1.50	Aiba, pure white, beautiful dwarf.
Versicolor, variegated pink and white.....	2.00	Rosen. large rose, dwarf habit.

Scilla.

These two are the most beautiful of all the Scillas, and no description or painting can give an idea of the brilliancy or intensity of them. They flower in April, the blossoms rising out of the ground before the leaves. They are quite hardy, and may be suffered to remain in the ground for several years without taking up.

	each.	doz.	PRICE.
Campanulata, dark blue,	10c	\$1.00	10 sets.
Præcox, " "	10	1.00	25 "
Acquilegia (Columbine), finest mixed.....			10 "
Auricula Alpine , 15 cents; English variety mixed.....			25 "
Antirrhinum , finest mixed.....			10 "
Blue Bells , fine mixed.....			10 "
" " double and single, pink-flowered.....			Each. 25 "
Carnation and Picotee Pinks , extra, saved from prize flowers.....			Each. 50 "
" " perpetual or tree, finest mixed.....			50 "
Calceolaria , James's International Prize, the finest in cultivation.....			1.00 "
" " herbaceous and shrubby varieties, finest mixed colors.....			Each. 50 "
Cineraria , finest varieties mixed.....			50 "
Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur), many choice varieties mixed.....			10 "
Digitalis (Fox-Glove), fine mixed.....			10 "
Hollyhock Collection , fifteen distinct colors, very double.....			2.00 "
" " extra double, colors mixed.....			25 "
Larkspur , choice collections of varieties, colors separate.....			75 "
Mimulus pardinus (Tigrinus), superb double.....			25 "
" " finest mixed varieties.....			25 "
Primula Chinensis , (Chinese Primrose), fringed white.....			50 "
" " fringed red.....			50 "
" " mixed varieties.....			25 "
" " Kermesina splendens velvet crimson, fine.....			50 "
" " Erecta superba, crimson, fine truss.....			50 "
" " " alba, white, beautiful.....			50 "
" " colors mixed, extra.....			50 "
Nothing can give more satisfaction than the culture of the Chinese Primrose for winter blooming.			
Pansies , French, German, and English, mixed from prize flowers.....			50 "
" choice mixed varieties.....			25 "
" golden-yellow, blue, white, black, and fancy varieties, separate			
Each.....			25 "
Pink Paisley , extra fine, mixed.....			25 "
" Brown's mule, very fine.....			10 "
Polyanthus , saved from the finest named varieties.....			25 "
Rodanthe mangolicifolia Major , rosy crimson, fine for pot-culture.....			25 "
" Maculatta, bright rosy purple.....			10 "
" " alba, pure white.....			15 "
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